

Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 37.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JULY, 1826.

No. 1886.

Public Advertisement.

THIS is to give notice, that Twenty Eight (28) Tons of **SULPHUR** is required for the public Service, and that Tenders for the same will be received by the Commissary General from any person wishing to supply that quantity or any portion of it. A muster of its quality is lodged at the Commissary General Office below stairs.

EDW. H. BELLASSIS,
COMY. GEN.
BOMBAY
COMY. GEN'S. OFFICE,
22d July 1826.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE
Commissariat Office,
On SATURDAY, the 29th Instant
At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
THREE

ARAB HORSES,
THE PROPERTY OF THE HON'BLE
COMPANY.
EDW. H. BELLASSIS,
Com. Gen.

BOMBAY,
Com. Gen. Office
24th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 27th Instant,

A VARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, and Plate belonging to an Estate.
Daniel's Rural Spots, Nicholson's Architecture, Redgauntlet and many other Publications.
A Billiard Table, several Candles of Coir Yarn.

A new Hunting Saddle and Bridles, Jockey Whips, Styrup Leathers, Girths, Head and Reins Martingales. Plated Fronts and Terrets for Buggy Harnesses, Patent double and single shot Belts &c.

Meadows Street, 26th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

To-morrow, the 27th Instant,

SILVER Plate Comprised of Coffee Milk and Sugar Pots, Soup Ladles Table, Desert, & Tea Spoons, Table and Desert Forks, Egg Cups, Postrack &c.

Meadows Street 26th, July, 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

FRESH PERSIAN
GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST IMPORTED

15 RUPEES PER BOX.

Meadows Street, 26th July 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 27th Instant,



A CHESNUT
ARAB SADDLE
HORSE 5 years
Old, the property of
a Gentleman returning
to England.

Meadows Street, 26th July 1826.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Responsibility Bonds, Policies of Insurance Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 26th July, 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST EXPOSED FOR SALE
AN INVOICE OF MILROYS
SUPERIOR SADDLERY & HARNESS,
Viz.

BRASS MOUNTED

CARRIAGE HARNESS,

BRASS MOUNTED

BUGGY HARNESS,

HOLLY AND LANCEWOOD

BUGGY WHIPS,

JOCKEY AND FLOGGING

WHIPS,

EXERCISING SADDLES,

CAVALRY SADDLES,

HUNTING DITTO,

RACING DITTO,

Spare double Steel Curbs, Brass and

Black Spurs.

Meadows Street, 26th July 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 31st Instant.
At No. 6, Henshaw's Godowns, the following Provisions recently imported by the Ship James Scot.

Viz.

Salt Beef and Pork in Barrels, Flour in Barrels, Bread in Hhds. and a small quantity of Beans.

TERMS CASH.

And the lots to be cleared away in Six days from date of Sale, otherwise they will be liable for Godown Rent, and resale, the loss to be made good by the first Purchasers, and all advantages forfeited.

Bombay, 26th July 1826.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,
SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE
LATE FIRM OF

LUGRIN AND WATSON,

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon **MARTIN WEST** Esq. the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late **J. S. WATSON**, the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity **Mr. LUGRIN** has been apprized.

Mr. LUGRIN begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late Firm of **LUGRIN and WATSON**, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own controul.

Mr. FRANCIS LUGRIN, surviving partner of the above concern, regrets that, in consequence of the very small progress made since the appearance of the above advertisement in July 1825, he is compelled, not only to republish it, but also to give further notice that the Registrar of the Supreme Court can no longer allow any of the accounts to remain unsettled, but on the contrary has expressed his determination to compel **Mr. LUGRIN**, as such surviving partner, to adopt that disagreeable measure of proceeding at Law on all outstanding balances, a measure which however disagreeable to **Mr. LUGRIN**'s feeling he must nevertheless pursue, as his accounts with the Registrar of the late **Mr. Watson**'s Estate must be rendered and adjusted forthwith.

Bombay, 12th July 1826,

NOTICE.

THE Branch of the **ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** Established at this Presidency having been discontinued, it is requested that all future applications whether for Policies or for the renewal of such as are already issued, may be made direct to Messrs. **MACKINTOSH and Co.** of Calcutta.

(2)

Bombay, 12th July 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN OTTEY Commanding the 4th Extra Battalion having taken charge of the effects of the late Assistant Surgeon **JAMES MAGEE** of the same Corps, has remitted the balance Rs. 3,367 1 57 to Messrs. **ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.** of Bombay, agreeably to the Will of the deceased.

All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

(2)

Baroda, 8th July 1826.

Advertisement.

THERE Will be Sold, by Public Sale, on Saturday the 29th Instant, at 12 o'clock (for the benefit of those Concerned) at the Warehouse of **Hormuzjee Khama** in Modye Khanna Street, Situated behind the King's Barracks, the undermentioned Goods, landed ex **Elphinstone** from Calcutta; Viz.

200 Bags Gungulozoy Wheat,
200 do. Dooda. . . do.
200 do. Root gram,
50 do. Sugar,
1 do. Dry Ginger,
1 Box Silk Handkerchiefs,
1 Case Check Gingham,
1 do. Book Muslins,
1 do. Mull Lappets,

Bombay, 26th July 1826.

For Passage to London,

IN JANUARY,

THE



UPTON CASTLE.

John Thacker,

COMMANDER,

OF THE H. C.'S S.

APPLY to Captain **THACKER** or to Messrs. **FORBES and CO.** where plans of the accommodations may be had.

(c)

Bombay, 26th July 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO
LONDON
THE NEW SHIP



DIADEM,

OF 400 TONS

R. B. Colgrave Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September.—Has good accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. **PATRICK STEWART and CO.**

Bombay, 26th July 1826.

Passage to London
TO TOUCH AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW BRIG



COLUMBINE,

300 TONS,

JAMES TUIT,

COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched about the 20th of August.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. **RANKEN and SAUNDERS,**

Bombay, 26th July 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th JULY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
No. 210 of 1826.—Major J. Elder of the 1st European Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 211 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon **J. F. Arnot** is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 212 of 1826.—Messrs. George Alexander Hughes and John Ramsey nominated Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, as notified in the Honorable Court's Letters dated 8th February and 1st March last published to the Army on the 26th Ultimo, are admitted upon the Establishment accordingly and promoted to Ensigns from 4th Ultimo, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1826.

No. 213 of 1826.—Surgeon Francis Sheppey, late of the Honorable Company's Cruiser Hastings is permitted to remain at Calcutta, on furlough on his private affairs for a period of three months.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1826.

No. 214 of 1826.—Lieutenant Alfred Johnson, of the 18th Regiment N. I. and second Assistant to the Auditor General is appointed Secretary to the Military Fund.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1826.

No. 215 of 1826.—In publishing the following Extract being the 69th paragraph of a dispatch from the Hon'ble Court dated the 8th of February last, the Governor in Council directs that Officers of Engineers requiring the services of an Officer from the Line to superintend the construction or repairs of buildings, communicate through the Chief Engineer, for the information of Government, the nature and expense of the work proposed to be committed to such Infantry Officer, and that no Officer from the Line be employed without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council.

Para. 69th "The practice of drawing Officers from the Line for carrying on scientific works, such as the superintendence of Bunds and embankments, the repair and construction of Canals, Civil Buildings, Piers, Wharfs and Civil Surveys of importance, has never met with our approbation, and we now desire that all duties which may be considered to come within the scope of Civil as well Military Engineering may except in cases of a deficiency of Engineer Officers be confided to them and to them only."

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1826.

No. 216 of 1826.—The furlough to Madras granted to Major **W. H. Stanley** of the 15th Regiment N. I. on his private affairs, under date the 3d of February last, is extended to the 8th November next.

No. 217 of 1826.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant **J. Laing**, Adjutant of the Pioneer Battalion, under date the 11th May last, is extended for a further period of three months.

No. 218 of 1826.—Lieutenant **Marsh** of the 10th Regiment N. I. is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Bazars to the Poona Division of the army.

No. 219 of 1826.—An order by Captain **G. A. Rigby**, dated Sultanpore 14th June 1826, appointing Lieutenant **J. Watkins**, 11th Regiment N. I. Staff Officer and Ensign **P. T. French** of the 23d Regiment N. I. Interpreter in Hindoostanee to a field Detachment of upwards of 500 rank and file, is confirmed.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months 1/4 to 1/2
Calcutta 30 Days 105 Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras 31 " " Days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JULY 1826.

The Ships **James Scott** R. Richards Commander from Batavia in the 26th May and the **Charles Forbes** A. W. Clarke

Commander from China the 4th May have arrived since our last. By the former vessel private letters have been received which mention that the H. C.'s Ship Charles Grant on her homeward bound passage from China had been nearly wrecked close to Anjeer, but that after she had been four days on the rocks and the greater part of her cargo landed with a view to sending her to Bombay for repairs, she was got off with very little damage, her cargo again put on board, and sailed in prosecution of her voyage for England on the 22d May.

By the latter vessel we have received accounts of the Cotton and Opium Markets down to the 2d May. The stock of Opium on hand on the 1st April was Patna and Benares 1636 Chests, and Malwa 967 Chests. The quantity of Turkey was not known, but there was supposed however to be enough for two years consumption.

The deliveries for April were supposed to be small, not more than 150 Chests of Patna and Benares and 350 of Malwa, but the returns had not reached Canton when the Charles Forbes took her departure. The present prices were for Patna 1050 Dollars, Benares 1060, Malwa 880 per Chest and for Turkey 530 to 540 Dollars per Pecul. There were about 400 Chests of Patna and 200 Do. of Malwa of last years sales to come on—If to that and the stock on hand be added the supply from Damaun and the quantity sold at the Company's sales the supply for the whole season may easily be ascertained making a deduction of about 800 or 1000 Chest for Java, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo &c. The consumption per month was about 300 Chests of Patna and Benares and about 500 Do. of Malwa—Bombay Cotton is quoted at 11 Tale to 12 Tale 5 mace per Pecul, and for very good 12 Tale 8 mace to 13 Tale. Bengal 10 to 11 Tale 5 mace and Madras 13 Tale. The Company's Treasury was open for Bills on England at 4s. 6d. the Dollar six months, and on Bengal at Thirty days 203 Calcutta Siccas per 0 10 Dollars.

We have fulfilled our pledge of giving the remainder of Sir Walter Scott's correspondence on the subject of the Currency and trust from the interesting nature of it and the peculiar style in which it is written, we shall stand excused for occupying some of the columns of our present number.

His Majesty's Ship *Cyrene*, which has arrived at Madras is stated in the Madras Courier to have left Portsmouth on the 16th of March. She brings intelligence that the consternation in the money market which the English papers of the 11th of March stated to be subsiding was greater than ever and that many bankruptcies had taken place between that period and the 16th. She also brings a repetition of the report that the Bombay Marine is to be done away with, and that in consequence His Majesty's squadron in the Indian seas is always in future to consist of twenty vessels of war. The *Hamadryad* 46 *Druid* 46 *Essex* 42 *Galatia* 42 and *Talbot* 28th were to be immediately commissioned for India. The *Cyrene* left the *Warrior* bearing the flag of the admiral and the *Folage* at the Cape.

Overland intelligence has we understand been received via Constantinople down to the middle of April. The death of the King of Portugal is announced, an event which will probably be attended with important changes not only in that country but in the dominions of the Emperor Pedro the First. The war between the Turks and Greeks continued with alternate success, which we may hail as good news considering the very unfavourable accounts of the Greek cause formerly received. The discussions between the Russians and the Porte had not terminated, but it does not appear as has been reported for some days past that any hostile movement had been made on either side.

Of Persian news we have heard none except that the H. C. Envoy Col. Macdonald had met with the greatest attention during the route of the embassy towards Tehran.

The *James Scott*, Capt. Richardson arrived in the harbour yesterday under Jury Masts and with a Jury rudder in great distress from Batavia. She met with a hurricane on the homeward bound voyage from China and Singapore which disabled her, carried away her rudder and damaged her so severely as obliged her to make for Batavia, where she discharged the damaged part of the cargo and shipped the remainder for England in the *Mountaineer* after which she was ordered here for repair. She lost both her Officers on the voyage from Batavia one from sickness and the other drowned. A number of the crew had also died during the passage from the latter place.

We are sorry to state that a letter has been received in Calcutta from the Mau-

ritius announcing the shocking intelligence of H. M. Ship *Barracouta*, one of the Ships employed in the survey of the Eastern Coast of Africa, having been wrecked on the island of Madagascar, and that all the crew including the Captain and Officers had been murdered by the natives. This melancholy intelligence is said to rest on such good authority as to leave little doubt of its truth.

[Bombay Courier,

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. F. Durack, 29th Regt. Lieut. R. D. Mackenzie, 1st Light Cavalry. Ensign Belliss, 9th Regt. Capt. A. W. Pringle, Asst. Sec. Mil. Board. DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. Hall, 14th Regt. Major J. Elder, 1st European Regt. Ensign Westly, Queens. Major A. Morse, D. Q. Mr. Gen.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 21st, Ship James Scott, R. Richards, Commr. from Batavia 26 May. Do. Ship Eliza, R. W. Smith, Commr. put Back from Sea. 23d. The H. C. Ship Lord Lowther, Captain Charles Steward, put back from Sea. Do. Ship Charles Forbes, A. W. Clarke, Commr. from China 4th May, touched at Anjeer. Intelligence None.

Passengers per James Scott:—Mr. Bentley. DEPARTURES.—July 18th Ship Eliza, R. W. Smith, Commr. to China. 22d. The H. C. Ship Lord Lowther, Captain Charles Steward to China.

Passengers by Lord Lowther:—Major Elder, Captain Drysdale, Ensign Westly, Mr. John Johnston Free Mariner.

SHIP LOADING.

English.—Mary Ann for London. Darius for Dittlo. Hon. C. {Duchess of Atholl for China. Thomas Counts for Dittlo. Illustr Almeida for Dittlo. Annandpurad for Malay Coast. French.—Laudais for Bordeaux.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 30. Ship Georgiana, W. Haylett, from London 8th January, Rio de Janeiro 19th March, and Madras 24th June. Bark Mary Ann Sophia, A. Henderson, from Batavia 23d May and Madras 24th June.

Passengers per Georgiana, from London:—Miss Plumm; Mr. J. B. F. Fottier; Messrs. C. C. Reynolds, Peter Abbott, William Dunlop, and Edmund Ironside, Cadets; Jean Baptiste Servant.

From Madras:—Mrs. James; Captain Norfor, Deputy Master Attendant of Madras; Messrs. James and Parkins, Merchants; Messrs. Cardozo and Patterson, Cadets; Meerza Ali Bux and thirty persons, (Men, Women, and Children in his suit), Messrs. Simon Bishop and F. Vartan, Armenians, John Pope, Boy.

The Georgiana passed a Wreck off the Juggernaut Pagoda.

Per Bark Mary Ann Sophia, from Batavia:—Mr. and Mrs. Deans, and five Servants; Mr. R. Jack and one Servant; and four Natives of India.

From Madras:—Mr. Gordon. DEPARTURES.—June 29. Ship Shaw Insaw, D. Robertson, for Rangoon.

The Brig Active, R. Jamison, for Port Jackson, is expected to sail shortly.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

JULY 2, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOR.—Here of Malouin—Dunvegan Castle—Caroline—Earl Kellie proceeded down—Penguin Merchant and Shaw Insaw, word-bound, remain—Schooner Marianne down.

KEDGEREE.—Ferguson, Anna Roberts, Lady Blackwood, outward-bound, remain.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. Ships:—Thames, Thames, Macqueen, Earl of George the Fourth, and Sir David Scott.

SAGAR.—Princess Charlotte, H. C. bark, and Mellick Bahar.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes, for Europe:—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Wood and Child; Mrs. Blissett, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment. Captain Blissitt, 18th Native Infantry; Captain by 4th Light Dragoons; Captain Tyans, H. 67th Regiment; Lieutenant Wood, H. M. 67th Regiment; Lieutenant Fraser, H. M. 1st Regiment; Lieutenant Watts, H. M. 47th Regiment; Lieutenant Robinson, H. M. 67th Regiment.

Per Caroline, William Kidson, for Europe:—Captain W. J. Jover, 64th Regiment N. I.; Captain Robert Cockrill; Lieutenant J. C. Drew; Lieutenant J. Robins; Lieutenant J. Deverill; Ensign Samuel Wybrants; Quarter Master John Price; Mr. H. Vangham, H. M. 67th Regiment.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 3d, H. M. Ship Cyrene, Capt. A. Campbell, from England the 16th March.—Do. Ship Wootnamy, Nacodah Goolam Mohamed, from Bombay 17th June.—7th, Brig Macauley, Capt. J. Aiken, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—July 1st, H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervoise, on a Cruise.—Do. Ship Marquis of Lansdown, Capt. R. Brixey, for Calcutta.—4th, Ship Felicitas, Capt. R. H. Wischam, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Asia Felix, Captain G. Jellicoe, for Calcutta.—4th, H. C. Ship Research, Captain J. Urquhart, for Masulipatam and Rangoon.—5th, Ship Ann, Capt. E. Worthington, for Rangoon.—6th, Ship Circassian, Capt. G. R. Douthwaite, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Sultan, Captain Thomas Mitchell, for Calcutta.—9th, Ship Ramanshaw, Captain W. B. Davidson, for Calcutta.—Do. Ship Wootnamy, Nacodah Goolam Mohamed, for Calcutta.—Do. Brig Macauley, Capt. J. Aiken, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—St. George's, Bloomfield, John Major Esq. Captain of the H. E. I. C. S. Bombay Establishment, to Mary Anna, Widow of the late Captain C. Sealy.

BIRTHS.—At Mhow, on Monday morning the 11th July 1825, the Lady of Lieutenant Samuel Athill, Hon'ble Company's Engineers, of a Son and Heir.

At Surat, on Friday the 14th instant, the Lady of W. A. Jones Esq. of the Civil Service of a Daughter.

On the 16th July, at Hingolic, the Lady of Captain Charles St. John Grant, Nizara's Cavalry of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 14th instant, of Cholera at Calcutta, James Travers, Son of James Morley Esq., aged six months and a half.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 27th June, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Stark, of the General Post Office, to Miss Elizabeth Mackintosh.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 1st July, the Lady of the Reverend A. P. La Croix, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 2d July, Mrs. W. G. Grief, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 28th June, at the House of the Advocate General, the Lady of Captain G. M. Greville, 16th or Queen's Lancers, and Acting Brigade Major to His Majesty's Troops, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, the Lady of Captain D. Kitchener, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on Wednesday, the 28th June, the Lady of Captain Maddock, Secretary to the Clothing Board, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 28th June, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Bryant, Judge Advocate General, of a Son.

At Bareilly, on the 31st May, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Beckett, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Balasore, on the 25th June, the Lady of W. Blunt, Esq. of a Son.

At Benares, on the 8th June, the Lady of Captain Richard Home, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 26th June, after a long illness, Maria, the 3d Daughter of Mr. William Smith, of the Political Department, aged 19th years; her last moments were truly those of a Christian, "trusting in her blessed Redeemer."

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Miss Maria Amy Debret, aged 33 years.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 28th June, St. Nicholas Camillus, the youngest Son of Mr. M. D'Crize, aged 8 months and 13 days.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, Matilda Caroline, the infant Daughter of Mr. John Francis Swaine, aged 5 months and 12 days.

At Sulka, on the 27th June, Mr. George Fairweather, Ship Builder, aged 28 years.

At Goruckpore, on the 9th June, Jane Penelope, infant Daughter of Robert M. Bird, Esq.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Saint Thomas's Mount, on the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Mallevell, Mr. A. Serjeant Major F. Kennedy, to Miss Harriet Lamb.

At Cuddalore, on Tuesday the 27th of June, by the Rev. Doctor Allen, Pensioned Serjeant James Parker, to Ann, Daughter of Captain Howell, of the Madras Infantry.

At St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday the 28th June, by the Rev. T. Lewis, Lieut. Henry Lee, 11th Regiment Madras N. I. to Miss Jones.

At Belgaum, on the 26th ultimo, Lieutenant T. Clendon, of the 41st Regiment N. I. sincerely regretted.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Govt. Calcutta, July 3, 1826. **SELL.** PAID 28 0 Remittable Loans 6 per Cent. 27 8 PAID 1 0 5 per Cent. Loan of 1822-23. 1 8 D. C. PAID 0 4 New 5 per Cent. Loan. 0 4 Do.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATES.

Private Bills. 87 3/4 Government Bills. 87 1/2 Loans on Deposit. 87 1/2 — Premium, 5,400 to 5,450.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

SELL. London 6 Months sight per Rs. 2 1/2 a 2 1/2 30 Days Ditto. 2 1/2 per 100 Bombay Rs. 99 1/2 ditto do. 92 1/2 a 98 1/2 Rs. per 100 ditto.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Gold Dollars. 207 8 a 208 0 per 100 5 Francs Piece. 190 4 a 190 8 per 100 1000 Rs. 20 8 a 21 8 1000 Picas. 47 8 a 48 0 1000 Foreigns. 10 4 a 10 8 1000 of England Notes. 10 4 a 10 12 1000 Louis D'Ors. 4 4 a 8 8 1000 Dutch Ducats. 4 4 a 4 12 1000 Star Pagodas. 3 6 a 3 7

The late influx of European intelligence has hitherto retarded the account we promised of the Commerce of the Burman Empire; both by sea and with the countries on its Eastern Frontier, and which we now offer to our readers: the particulars may be relied on, as the result of long and intelligent experience, and they will prove we think, that even in the present state of that kingdom, the traffic with it holds forth prospects of the greatest advantage. If, however, the continuation of friendly intercourse which may be expected, should impart to the Burman administration, corrected views of their own interests, and should induce them to consult the happiness of their subjects, the resources of the country will then be fully available, and the trade with it will become an object of primary importance to British India, or even to England.

The natural products of the Burman Empire, which are articles of exportation, or likely to become so are the following: rice, gram, cotton, indigo, cardamoms, black pepper, aloes, sugar, saltpeter, salt, teak timber stick lac, kuth, or terra japonica, areca nuts, dammer, fustic, sapan wood, and earth oil, honey, bees-wax, ivory, and rubies, and sapphires. The mineral products are iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, antimony, white statuary, marble, lime stone, and coal.

The teak forests are described by persons who have visited them to be of the most extensive description, and fully equal to any possible demand for a period of long computation. The sugar is manufactured by Chinese, and is white and of good quality: the exportation of it was prohibited, but if this were not the case, and if encouragement were given to the manufacture, it might be carried to a great extent. The price of the clayed sugar, at Aca was 30 to 36 rupees the 100 Vis, or 365 pounds avoirdupois.

The lower part of the Burman territory, the districts of Sarwah and Sarawadi especially, is considered as particularly adapted to the cultivation of Indigo—the plant grows wild, and is also cultivated by the natives for domestic use—more than one factory was about to be established by Europeans, when the war broke out.

The principal articles of import by sea, into the Burman dominions, are Bengal, Madras, and British piece goods, British woollens, iron wrought and unwrought, copper for sheathing, lead, quicksilver, borax, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, fire arms, sugar, arrack, and rum, and a little opium, earthenware, Chinese and English glass ware, cocoanuts and betelnut. The trade in British piece goods has, of late years, much increased, whilst that of Madras piece goods has, proportionately, diminished.

On the Northern frontier of the Burman dominions, an active trade is carried on with China and other eastern states—the chief Emporium is at a place called Banmo, on the Chinese frontier, and at Midai, four or five miles to the Northward of Amerspara. Mohammedan and Burman merchants of Ava, go to Banmo to meet the Chinese, part of whom, not unusually four or five thousand, come down to Midai—the Chinese import copper, opium, quicksilver, vermilion, iron pans, silver, gold ribbards, tea, fine honey, raw silk, spirits, hams, musk, verdegis, dry fruits, and a few fresh fruits, with dogs and pheasants—the Chinese travel on small horses and mules, and are said to be two months on the road.

The tea that is brought by the Chinese, is black, and is made up in round cakes or balls: some of it is of very fine flavour, and it is all of a very different description from any that is sold in the market of Canton—the better qualities are well adapted for Europe: the retail price is but one tical, little more than a Rupee for one Vis, or nearly four pounds.—This tea is used by all who can afford it, but a cheaper sort, said to be the produce of some part of the Burman territory, is an article of great and general demand. It is eaten after meals with garlic and sesamum oil, and it is customary to offer it to guests and strangers as a token of welcome.

The returns of the trade with the Chinese are chiefly cotton, ivory, and bee's wax, with a small quantity of British woollens, chiefly broad cloths and carpets. The quantity of cotton is annually very considerable, it is estimated at not less than 70,000 bales of 300 pounds each: the greater part of it is cleaned: the Ava cotton of the lower provinces is of a short staple, but that of the upper, long, and of a fine texture. The cotton of Pegu, it is said, is sent to Chittagong and Dacca, and is the material of the fine Dacca muslins.

Another line of traffic, is that with the country of the Shans, or, as it is termed by Europeans, the kingdom of Lio. The Shan traders repair annually, in the dry season, to the Burman country, bringing with them wax, bee's wax, a yellow lac, and gums, and jackets stuffed with feathers, turmeric, and chief returns are opium, on a small river, which falls into the Irrawadi under the walls of the capital: there are several smaller fairs along the East bank of the Irrawadi, and one more considerable is annually held at the Dagon Pagoda, near Rangoon.

[Government Gazette July 3.

MOOFUSSIL NEWS.

THE PUNJAB.—Our extracts from the Native Papers leave no doubt that the Punjab is again the scene of Military operations, and that Runjit Singh has resumed his purpose of attempting to extend his dominions at the expense of the Afghans. The distracted state of that country is highly favourable to his views. The rival Kings, Mahmood and Shuja, are equally fugitives, the former with his Son Kamran, being in considerable force at Herat, and the latter living privately within the British Territory, or at least till lately. The country is divided between the Sons of Fateh Khan, who are always at variance with each other, and who have no hereditary nor personal claim to the allegiance of the Afghan Tribes. At the same time religious differences, and a spirit of independence, are likely to animate the Afghans against the Sikhs, and may supply the place of a legitimate and consolidated Government. Possibly Shuja's recent departure from Ludhians, if correctly reported, may have been the work of Runjit Singh, whose policy it obviously is to offer to the Afghans, a King whom they have obeyed, and to whom they were as much attached as their capricious and lawless character permitted them to be to any ruler. For reinstating him in part of his possessions, the Eastern portion of Peshawar,

and its dependencies, may be the price, and they will be more easily purchased, we should think in this manner, than by a hostile collision with the whole body of the Afghans.—We purpose, at an early opportunity, to revert to the situation of affairs in this part of India.—*Govt. Gaz.*

TREASURE.—Treasure, to the amount as stated to us, of seventy lacs of Rupees arrived at Calcutta from Bhurpore, on Sunday afternoon under a strong escort, and was landed on Monday morning.

Fifty lacs from Lucknow are also, we understand, daily expected. This supply, in addition to the ten lacs which have arrived from Chittagong and Arracan, and the twenty-five that may be daily expected from Rangoon, must effectually relieve the Money Market, already indeed, in a recruiting state.

NATIVE PAPERS.

Maharaja Runjit Singh, on the 24th of May, was encamped on the banks of the Ravi, and a number of his Chiefs had crossed with their forces, and encamped at Shahdreh, preparatory to their march to Peshawer. On the 9th, an envoy had arrived from the Chief of Subhan Gerkh, who stated, that since Yar Mohammed Khan had put Rahim Allah Khan into confinement, the district had been without government to which the Maharaja replied, that a force was advancing for its regulation, and the news served to make him more anxious to proceed. On the night of the 19th, at the commencement of the eclipse, he gave away tents and horses, and other articles, as alms. On the 20th, in a conversation with Dina Singh, the Maharaja observed, that upon the arrival of the army, which was about to march on Peshawer, arrangements of a satisfactory nature should be enforced. *Dinna Singh* replied, that on the former occasion the regulations enforced by his Highness were most judicious, but in his great liberality he had delivered the countries to the Afghans, and they had proved unworthy of the trust. The Maharaja observed that in the former treaty, rules for the proper conduct of the hill provinces had been adjusted with the Hakim of Derreh Khyber, but none of the conditions had been observed, and the stipulated payments had been withheld. Now, with the will of God, he would adopt decided measures, and would place the Government in the hands of a Chief of Hindustan. On the 21st, orders were dispatched of the Governor of *Atek*, to collect and dispatch supplies for the army destined for Peshawer. Advice were received from the Prince Gorakh Singh, that the army had moved, and letters from Peshawer stated, that Yar Mohammed Khan was preparing to levy exactions from the people.

PESHAWER.—Letters from this place state, that Yar Mohammed Khan had written to his brother Lal Mohammed Khan, that the detention of Rahim Allah was the plea of fresh disturbances, on which latter collected forces, and sent orders to the Chief of Derreh Choupani and others, directing them to levy troops. He sent also to Dost Mohammed Khan, for reinforcements against the army of Runjit Singh, which he stated, was coming against them, and that without aid Peshawer would be subjected to the Sikhs, and the Sultanet of Kabul, be in danger.

MAHARAJA SINDHIA.—On the 18th, Letters were received from the Talukdar of Himmetpur, stating, that the Collectors, *Goudha* and *Somdhar*, who had been confined on the charge of purloining the title deeds of the Zemindars, and taking bribes, had been tied up to a tree, and severely flogged, and that Goudha offered to pay 16,000 rupees if liberated, but that *Somdhar* persisted in denying the charge. His Highness issued orders, that the culprits should be liberated, Goudha giving security for the sum offered, and all the effects of *Somdhar* being confiscated. On the 23d, when two Gherris of the night had passed the Maharaja was weighed against a quantity of valuable articles, which were distributed as alms, on the occasion of the eclipse.—*Jame Jehan Numa.*

[*Bengal Hurkaru, July 5.*]

MADRAS.

The accounts of the first Armistice with the Burmese had been received at the India House, and put the Proprietors in good spirits, and enhanced the price of Stock.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

[This Gazette contains the appointment of His Grace the Duke of Wellington to bear His Majesty's congratulations to the Emperor of Russia on his Imperial Majesty's Accession to the Throne. It also contains the appointments of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and the appointment of Fred. William Hamilton, Esq., to be Page of Honour to his Majesty in Ordinary.]

[This Gazette contains two Royal Proclamations for assimilating the currency throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It also contains his Majesty's gracious permission for the 32d. Regt. of Foot bearing on its colours the words "Rolein," "Pyrenes," and "Orthes," in commemoration of the services of the Regt. at those places.]

Madras Courier, June 30.

The Coronation of the Emperor of Russia was to take place in April,—it is said that the Duke of Devonshire is to proceed to St. Petersburg to represent His Britannic Majesty at this ceremony,—and it is understood to be his Grace's intention to eclipse the splendour of any former embassy.

[*Madras Courier July 4.*]

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir Robert Townshend Farquhar, Bart. took the usual oath and his seat as a Director, in the room of W. Taylor Money, Esq. who had disqualified.

GENERAL WOLFE.

When George the Second proposed giving the command of the expedition against Quebec to General Wolfe, great objections were raised by the ministry; and the Duke of Newcastle, in particular, begged his majesty to consider that the man was actually mad. "Mad is he?" said the King; "well, if he be, I wish his madness was epidemic, and that every officer in my army was seized with it."—*Naval and Military Anecdotes.*

[*Supl. to the Gov. Gaz. July 4.*]

On Sunday arrived H. M. Ship *Hind*, Captain J. Ferneaux, from England the 16th March, and the Ship *Ann*, Capt. E. Worthington, from the Mauritius the 12th June and last from Covelong; and on Monday H. M. Ship *Cyrene*, Captain Alexander Campbell, from England the 16th March; and the Arab Ship *Hootnamny*, Nacodah Mahomed, from Bombay the 17th June.

H. M. Ship *Hind* proceeded immediately inquest of the Commodore to deliver despatches from Admiral Gage, whom she left at the Cape.—we may therefore expect to see the *Warspite* and *Volage* in these roads at the end of a week at farthest. When the above vessels left England five other Men of War were getting ready for this country,—vizt; the *Druid* and *Hamadryad*, of 46; *Galatea* and *Essex*, of 42; and the *Talbot*, of 28 guns.

The *Emulous* steam Vessel, bound for the East Indies, (as stated by us in a former number,) got on shore coming out of Fovey Harbour, on the 5th of March, in consequence of her engines suddenly ceasing to work. She was got off with the assistance of the *Bramble Cutter*, without sustaining any damage.

[*Supl. to the Mad. Gaz. July 5.*]

To the Editor of the *Madras Courier*.

SIR,
Having had reason to enquire from numerous Subscribers to the Military Fund, whether the Pension to Widows, granted by that Fund, is correctly stated in the Regulations, I have been surprised to receive for answer, "yes certainly, the Widow of a Colonel receives £350 per annum; of a Lieutenant Colonel £300 £; of a Major 250 £; and so on; and all enquiry into private property is a-bolished." This I believe to be the general belief of the Subscribers to the Military Fund, but as it is incorrect as regards some of the Annuitants; and as the consequences of the misconception, fall upon the Widows, you will I imagine confer an obligation upon the Subscribers at large, by giving a place in the *Courier* to this letter.—The misconception originates in it's not being generally known, that the amount of Lord Clive's Pension, is to be deducted on every occasion, from that of the Military Fund, without any equivalent being given, in the event of the Annuitant not being entitled to Lord Clive's Pension.—Thus for instance, the Widow of a Colonel, is to receive £350, deducting Lord Clive's Fund £114, which leaves her £236.—To entitle the Widow to Lord Clive's Pension, she must make affidavit that her husband did not die possessed of, or entitled to, real and personal property, to the value of £4000.—I will suppose that she cannot make the requisite affidavit! are the Subscribers at large aware, that the Widow so circumstanced, has no remedy, and that she will receive no more than £236 per annum? and the junior ranks in proportion?

I beg to say that my knowledge of the above rule, has been gained in an endeavour to obtain for the Widow of a deceased friend, the full Pension, as established by the Regulations, without deduction, because she was not entitled to Lord Clive's Pension, and because, in the Regulations, one of the deductions to be made from Widows' Pensions is the amount received from Lord Clive's Fund; but I did not succeed.

I am of opinion that if a Widow is entitled to Lord Clive's Pension, it is as much private property, as if the same amount had been left by her husband, and into which the Directors of the Fund have no right to enquire; and that all Pensions should be paid in full, without deduction on any account whatever, excepting for Children, which part of the Regulations I consider to be equitable.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Madras, 4th July, 1826.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR WOOD.

The sudden and very deplorable termination of the existence of this gentleman, at his lodgings, No. 12, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 8th February, has created the most painful feelings amongst a very extensive circle of friends. The deceased was one of

the general prize agents for the army of the Deccan. He served in India in the 2d or Queen's own Regiment, and at the time of his decease belonged to the 71st Regiment of Foot. He was a nephew of Sir Thomas Hislop, and was married to a lady by whom he had three children now living. His lady died about twelve months ago. The Major had been very much depressed in spirits for some time; and since the decision of the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Deccan prize money, he was in a state of mind bordering on frenzy. In consequence of alleged pecuniary embarrassments, he gave up his house No. 119, in Park-street, a short time ago, and took lodgings at No. 12, in the same street. On the morning of the 8th Feb. Major Wood wrote a letter to a Solicitor, who is concerned in the affairs of India, and sent it by a servant. During his absence the Major wrote several other letters, and one he left unfinished on his Desk, and proceeded up-stairs to his Office, where he opened a trunk, out of which he took a pair of Pistols. He loaded one of them with ball, and fired it into his mouth. The report of the pistol was not heard by the inmates of the house. His death must have been instantaneous. A Coroner's Inquest was held before J. H. Gell, Esq., at the lodgings. The jury took a view of the body; several witnesses were called, who deposed to the dejected state of the deceased; and the jury returned a verdict.—The deceased shot himself when in a state of insanity.

Madras Courier July 11.

CEYLON.

THE STOLEN KISS.

A whimsical circumstance occurred a few days back, at the house of a fashionable dress maker at the West-end of the Town in the immediate neighbourhood of St. James's.—A Gentleman dressed in the first style of fashion rapped at the door about one o'clock in the day, and requested to be shown the apartments announced to be let by a bill in the window, and was ushered upstairs for that purpose by the niece of Madame, the mistress of taste and fashion. Satisfied with the suite of apartments, he began to be sweet upon the Lady Conduress, and on being shown by her the sleeping apartment of the servant-maid, the last room into which he was ushered, he could not help sealing the bargain on her lips. He found to his cost that, though the apartments were let in a lot, the Lady was to be let alone for, actuated by that purity which is so truly conspicuous among the young maidens of her caste, she screamed, and fled, and awoke the whole garrison, which in the person of her aunt, marched up at the rate of 9 knots an hour, so intent against taking steps against this "feller," that she tumbled over three of them at the time. On finding the liquorish youth, she made no delay in turning him out, with such rapidity that the front of the door coming in most decisive contact with his back, he would have been under the disagreeable necessity of marking out his dimensions on the handy work of Mr. Macadam, had not the door kindly saved him that trouble by seizing one of the skirts of his coat so firmly that string further was out of the question. Vain were his endeavours to get free—vain his knockings, kickings, cursings, swearings, prayers, or supplications. The aunt and niece were inexorable. They scolded and laughed inside—the mobility hooted and laughed outside. Never was a disconsolate gentleman in such a posture—and at last he was reduced to the sad necessity of cutting the connexion, and giving up the thing as a bore, which he effected by taking a penknife out of his pocket, and amputating the skirt of his coat in a manner which would have horrified Stulz, and set on edge the teeth of Nugee. Covering his retreat with the remaining skirt, he dived into a hackney coach and flew on the wings of a Jarvey. He left as a trophy to his virtuous fair, his impomated skirt with all its contents, which as the gentleman was a dandy, we opine, amounted to the exact sum of nothing at all.

[*Supl. to the Ceylon-Gaz. July 1.*]

EUROPE.

THE CURRENCY.

When the pipes begin to play
Tuttit tuttit to the drum.
Out claymore, and down wi' gun,
And to the rogues again!

TO THE EDITOR

OF THE *EDINBURGH WEEKLY JOURNAL.*
(Continued from our last.)

No new Banking institution can begin to issue notes to the public, till they have established a full understanding that these notes will be received as cash by the other Banks. Without this facility, an issue of notes would never take place, since, if issued, they could have no free or general currency. It is not the interest of the established Banks to raise rivals in their own profession, and it is directly contrary to that interest to accept of payment in the notes of a new Company to whose responsibility there occurs any shadow of doubt. They, therefore only agree to give currency to such new issues, where satisfactory information has been obtained of the safety of affording it. The public have, in this manner, the best possible guarantee against rash and ill-conducted speculations

from those who are not only best informed on the subject, but, being most interested in examining each new project of the kind, are least likely to be betrayed into a rash confidence, and have the power of preventing it at the very outset.

The circulation of a Scottish Banking Company, when once established, cannot maintain itself a week without redeeming its pledge to the Banks which receive its notes, by taking them up and replacing the value either in the notes, of such Banks reciprocally, or in specie. A check is thus imposed, which is continually in operation, and every Bank throughout Scotland is obliged to submit its circulation twice a week, in Edinburgh, to the inspection of this Argus-eyed tribunal. Satisfactory information that any distant Banking Companies were leaving the safe and moderate walk of commerce, and embarking their capital in precarious speculations, would very soon draw upon them the suspicion of the moneyed interest at large, and certainly put a period to their existence before it could injure the public.

This important species of check is unknown to the practice of England, and insulating it may perhaps remove some of the prejudice which has extended towards the Scottish system, as it exposed to the same inconveniences with that of the sister kingdom.

The Cash-Credits, as they are called, are a most important feature in our Banking system, and, as I believe, entirely peculiar to it.

The nature of the transaction is the simplest possible. A person, either professional, engaged in commerce or manufactures, or otherwise so situated as to render an occasional command of money convenient, obtains a Cash Account to an extent proportioned to his funds, either by pledging his house, shop, or other real property, or by giving the Bank two sufficient securities to be answerable for the balance, if any, which shall be due to the Company when the account is closed. The holder of the Cash-Credit is then entitled to draw on the banker for such sums as he may occasionally need, within its limits. He lodges, on the other hand, such sums as he may from time to time receive from the returns of his business, or otherwise. Interest is calculated on the advances drawn from the Bank at five per cent, on the customer's deposits at three per cent only, and the account is finally balanced twice a year. The interest varies according to the general rate of the money-market. I have stated it upon the general and legal rate, which it never does or can exceed.

This very simple accommodation is so general through Scotland, that no undertaking of the slightest magnitude is entered into without sufficient funds being provided in this manner, in order that the expense may be maintained without inconvenience until the profits come round. By means of such credits, the merchant carries on his trade, the agriculturist manages his farm, the professional man discharges the advances necessary in his business, and the landed gentleman maintains his credit, and pays his way while waiting for the tardy return of his rents. Scarce any one who is not too rich to need an occasional advance, (a case very rare in Scotland,) or too poor to obtain credit, but is provided and acts upon some cash account of this kind, being a sort of fluctuating system of borrowing and lending. In the former case, the customer borrows of the Bank the advances which he needs, in such sums and at such times as they are necessary; whereas, without such mutual accommodation, the loan must have been borrowed in an entire sum, and paid up at once, though in the former case it includes more money than is wanted; and, in the latter, the settlement of the whole demand might be untimely and inconvenient.

Supposing the money lodged to exceed the amount drawn out, the customer becomes a creditor to the banker for the balance due to him, and receives some interest for it; while, at the same time, it lies as in ordinary deposit account at his immediate command. This system is, no doubt, liable, like everything earthly, to abuse. But the general prosperity of the country, managed almost entirely on such an arrangement betwixt those who deal in capital, and those who need the use of it, has shown that the partial abuse bears no proportion to the universal advantage. This system has, in its exercise, been, as *Shakspeare* says of *Mercy*, "twice blest." It has prospered both with the giver and the taker; and while the holder of the account has been enabled to derive wealth from schemes which he could not otherwise have executed, the funds of the Banker, and his power of serving the country, and aiding, in similar instances, the progress of general improvement, add to the sum of national riches.

It is also to be observed, that the intimate connexion between the Bankers who grant, and the respectable individuals who hold cash credits, from £100 to a £1000 and upwards, tends greatly to the security of the former. These customers, of whom each thriving Bank possesses many, are the chief holders and disposers of notes, and linked as they are with the Banks who grant the accommodation, by mutual interest, they have both the interest and credit necessary to quash any unreasonable alarm, and secure the company against what is called a Run,—a circumstance to which Scottish Banks have never been materially exposed, and which is not very consistent with the character of the people.

These undeniable facts afford, so far as Scotland is concerned, a decisive confutation to an argument which has been advanced, for abrogating the issue of small notes. It has been alleged, that such issues being chiefly in the hands of the lower classes, these were

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

MY OWN FIRE-SIDE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

It is a mystic circle that surrounds
Comforts and virtues never known beyond
Its sacred limits.

Southey.

Let others seek for empty joys,
At ball, or concert, rout, or play;
Whilst, far from Fashion's idle noise,
Her gilded domes, and tappings gay,
I while the wintry eve away,
Twist book and lute, the hours divide;
And marvel how I e'er could stray
From thee—my own Fire-side!

My own Fire-side! Those simple words
Can bid the sweetest dreams arise;
Awaken feeling's tenderest chords,
And fill with tears of joy my eyes!
What is there my wild heart can prize,
That doth not in thy sphere abide,
Haunt of my home-bred sympathies,
My own—my own Fire-side!

A gentle form is near me now;
A small, white hand is clasped in mine;
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal thine!
A babe whose beauty's half divine,
In sleep his mother's eyes doth hide—
Where may Love seek a fitter shrine,
Than thou—my own Fire-side!

What care I for the sullen roar
Of winds without, that rave earth;
It doth but bid me prize the more,
The shelter of thy hallowed hearth—
To thoughts of quiet bliss give birth;
Then let the churlish tempest chide,
It cannot check the blameless mirth
That glads—my own Fire-side!

My refuge ever from the storm
Of this world's passion, strife, and care;
Though thunder-clouds the skies deform,
Their fury cannot reach me there,
There, all is cheerful, calm, and fair,
Wrath, Malice, Envy, Strife, or Pride,
Have never made their hated lair,
By thee—my own Fire-side!

Thy precincts are a charmed ring,
Where no harsh feeling dares intrude;
Where life's vexations lose their sting;
Where even grief is half subdued;
And Peace, the halcyon, loves to brood.
Then, let the pampered fool deride,
I'll pay my debt of gratitude
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Shrine of my household deities!
Thou scene of home's unsullied joys—
To thee my banished spirit flies,
When fortune frowns, or care annoys;
Thine is the bliss that never cloy;
The smile whose truth hath oft been tried;
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Oh, may the yearnings, fond and sweet,
That bid my thoughts be all of thee,
Thus ever guide my wandering feet
To thy heart-soothing sanctuary!
Whate'er my future years may be,
Let joy or grief my fate decide;
Be still an Eden bright to me
My own—my own Fire-side!

(Continued from the third Page.)

agitated easily by rumours, and they became the occasion of the *Runs*, as they are called, by which the Banking companies are ruined. In itself, it seems, that depriving men of a lucrative branch of their profession, merely because under certain circumstances it may become dangerous to their stability, is very like the receipt of Sheepface in the farce, who kills his master's sheep to prevent their dying. But, in Scotland there exists not the least approach to the disease, which it seems necessary to anticipate in so desperate a manner; for the apprehended *Runs* on Scotch Banks, by the holders of small notes, have never taken place, and, from the assigned reasons, are never likely to do so.

The general principle of the credits thus granted, is one which, in a poor country at least, or among poor traders, is highly desirable. It affords the farmer, trader, or country gentleman, a convenient and equitable means of pledging their property for a fund of credit to conduct their undertakings. It resembles in principle, though on a much more equitable and liberal footing, as closely as possible, the impignoration of moveables, which affords facilities, without which the small, yet indispensable branches of traffic, could not be carried on. Let us, in due humility, follow out a comparison at which our pride might be justly revolted. In London, and other great cities, the market-women, and persons of that description, are constantly in the practice of raising a small credit, by pledging their little articles of value, whether ornaments or wearing apparel, or the like, on which they maintain their trade till Saturday brings the weekly returns, when the ornaments are redeemed from the pawnbrokers, were perhaps on the Sunday, and returned to *lavender* (as the phrase goes) on the next Monday. It is now many years since some well-disposed and benevolent persons, being aware of this practice, were shocked and scandalized at the extent of the

interest exacted from these poor people, and made or proposed a law for rendering these courses of pawnbroking illegal. Sir the general mass of misery which was about to attend on the well-meant interference of the legislature, was so evident and so alarming, that the measure was either departed from ere it was completed, or repealed immediately, I forget which.

In the same way, we have in Scotland got into the regular habit of pledging our credit in the manner above described, for the purpose of raising a disposable capital. The advantage obtained by both parties is very equitably balanced; but, were it as iniquitous as that of the most grinding pawnbroker, still habit and manners have rendered it absolutely indispensable to us; and, when this general source of credit is forcibly snatched from a country which has relied on it so long, you literally wrest the crutch from the infirm, because, in your mind, it is not of a handsome fashion.

After all, is it not just that we, the party concerned, should be admitted to have a preponderating vote in this matter? If we eventually suffer by adhering to an old and tried system, we can blame no one, but must suffer for our own obstinacy; but if Scotland is to be reduced to distress by having a system forced upon her which she is unable to maintain or carry on, who is to answer for the evils it may bring upon us?

It is the profit arising upon issuing their small notes, which enables the Bankers to make the beneficial advances which custom has now rendered nearly indispensable to the carrying on business of almost any kind in Scotland. Above all, without that profit, the Bankers could not, as hitherto, continue to allow a rateable interest on money deposited in their hands. Let us take a hasty view of some of the advantages attached to this peculiarity of the system.

The general convenience of the Banker affording interest upon deposits is obvious. It is much more convenient to the individual to receive some interest for his ready cash, than that it should lie idle in his desk, and its began thus put into a productive state, instead of remaining an unproductive capital, must be much more useful to the country. This needs no commentary.

It has besides, tended much to the diminution of crime in Scotland. We have forgot the period preceding the Banking system, but it is easily recalled. Look at the old Magazines or newspapers, during the time when the currency was chiefly maintained by specie, a ready temptation to the ruffian—the murder of graziers and dealers returning from fairs where they had sold their cattle, was a not unfrequent occurrence. Farm-houses of the better class, as well as gentlemen's baronial residences, were defended by bars on the windows, upper and under, like those of a prison; yet these houses were often broken open by daring gangs, to possess themselves of the hoards which the tenant must have then kept beside him against rent-day, and his landlord, for the current expense of his household. At present—*Canit*

vacuus—the drover or grazier has a banker's receipt for the price of his cattle in the old almanack which serves him for a pocket-book, and fears no robbery—while the farm-house is secure from the attack of ruffians, who are like to find no metal more precious than the tongs and poker.

Passing over the tendency of the present system to prevent crime, I come to its influence in recommending industry and virtue; and I am confident in stating that the degree of morality, sobriety, and frugality, which is admitted to exist in Scotland, has been much fostered, though certainly not entirely produced, by the Bank's allowing interest on small sums, which, if the present prohibitory measure passes, they will be no longer in a capacity to afford. Let the effect of such a violent change be considered merely in respect to the lowest order of depositors, who lodge in the Bank from the sum of ten pounds to fifty. The first motive to save among the tradesmen, mechanics, farm-servants, domestic servants, and the like, is the delight of forming a little capital; and in that class, the love of industry and of frugality is the foundation of a regulated, and useful society. Every farmer scruples to repose perfect reliance on his farm-servant or labourer, till he knows that he is possessed of a capital of a few pounds, which he can lodge in the Bank; and when that is attained, the man becomes tenfold steady and worthy. Instances have occurred, to my knowledge, before time of the Saving-Bank, where the master, to hasten this advantageous change, would advance a servant of character a little money, to complete a deposit, when the least sum received by the Bank. And by the way, it is not easy to see how these excellent institutions, the Saving-Banks themselves can be continued in Scotland, if interest is no longer allowed by the general Bank; for we are at too great a distance to avail ourselves of the public funds for that purpose.

At any rate, the cessation of payment of interest by the Banks, attendant on the abolishing the issue of small notes, would greatly injure, if not effectually destroy the formation of those virtuous and frugal habits, which are as essential to the class of society a little richer than that to which the Saving-Banks apply, as to the inferior description to whom these invaluable institutions afford encouragement and protection.

What is a poor man to do with his L.20. or L.30, the laborious earnings of his life, and which he looks to, under God, for keeping his widow and family from the parish, if Bankers can no longer afford him some interest for the use of it? Where is he to get decent security for his petty capital? He will either be swindled out of it by some rascally attorney, or coaxed to part with it to some needy relation—in either case, never to see it more. It is difficult enough, even at present, for masters who take an interest in their servant's welfare, to get them to place their money safe in the Bank; if this resource is taken away, where is it to be lodged, with any chance of security? But I think I can guess its fate, friend Journalist. The Banks will be returning on the hands of the shepherd or hind his deposit, just at the

time when they are unwillingly distressing his master for the balance on his cash account, called up before his well-judged, but half-executed improvements, undertaken on the faith of the continued credit, have become productive. The farmer will, in the hour of need and pressure, borrow the petty capital of his servant; he will be unable to repay it; and then, when the distress becomes chin-deep, they may become beggars together—for uniformity's sake.

It that settling day should ever come, Mr. Journalist, when the Bankers, dunned for deposits in their hands, and compelled to be as rigorous with those who have received advances from them—that awful day, when the hundreds of thousands, nay millions, hitherto divided between the Banks and the public, must be all called up at once, and accounts between them closed—that settling day will be remembered as long in Scotland as ever was the Milk Monday.

But what can the Bankers do? Their whole profession must undergo a change, that discounts and every possible accommodation may be brought within the narrowest possible limits. At present, the profits divided among the profession, upon perhaps a million of small notes, enable them to advance liberally to individuals upon any reasonable security. But if the Banker's occupation is henceforth to consist in stockpiling himself with a great abundance of gold, and for that purpose engaging in an eternal struggle, not to preserve (for that is impossible), but to restore an eternally vacillating proportion between the metallic circulation and the wants of the country, such expensive labour alone will be likely to prove quite enough for their talents and funds.

The Branches established by Banks in remote parts of Scotland must be given up. The parent Bank would vainly exhaust itself in endeavouring to draw specie from London, and to force it, at any expense, into more fertile districts of Scotland, which, of course, would receive it in small quantity, and pay for it at a heavy charge. But as to the remote and sterile regions, it must be with the Highlands and Isles of Scotland, as it is now in some remote districts of Ireland, where scarce any specie exist for the purpose of ordinary currency, and where, for want of that representative for value, men are driven back to the primitive mode of bartering for everything—the peasant pays his rent in labour, and the fisher gets his wages in furnishing. Misery is universal—credit is banished—and with all the bounties of nature around them, ready to reward industry—the sinews of that industry are hewn asunder, and man starves where nature has given abundance.

Great Britain would be then somewhat like to the image in Belshazzar. London, its head, might be of fine gold—the fertile provinces of England, like its breast and arms, might be of silver—the southern half of Scotland might acquire some brass or copper—but the northern provinces would be without worth or value, like the legs which were formed of iron and clay. When I think of the barren extremities of the island, I cannot understand; and when once forced there I fear is a natural tendency to return to the source from which it issued will render all efforts to detain it as difficult as the task of the Men of Gotham, when they tried to hedge in the cuckoo. Our Bankers, or such as may continue in the profession under the same name, but with every different occupation and prospects, will be condemned to the labour of Sisyphus, eternally employed in rolling a mass of gold up a Highland hill, at the risk of being crushed by its as the influence of gravity prevails and it comes rolling down upon them.

Mrs. Primrose, wife to the excellent Vicar of Wakefield, carried on a system of specie, with respect to her family, at a much cheaper rate than that at which Scotland will be able, I fear, to accomplish the same object. "I gave each of my daughters," says the good man, speaking of his daughters, "thoughtful the honour of the family; but it must be observed, that they never went about money themselves, as my wife always generously let them have a guinea each to keep in their pockets, but with strict injunctions never to use it." Our state is not so favourable, Mr. Journalist. We shall be obliged to lay out our money every morning of our lives, and to buy other every evening, at an increasing price.

Moreover Mrs. Primrose was more reasonable in begging pardon for the expression) than our friends; for although she enforced the system in her own family, we do not see she was ever desirous to intrude it into the neighbourhood of Flamborough.

It is not easy to enter into the general question of difference between the circulation of paper money, I speak of them as the wants and wishes of Scotland must say, it seems strange, that, under the present system, of which freedom of trade is the soul, we should be loaded with severe restrictions upon our own national choice, of adopting the representation of value, whether in gold or paper, that best suits our own convenience.

To return to the remote Highlands and Islands, Mr. Journalist, I need not tell you that they are inhabited by a race of men, to use Dr. Currie's phrase, "patient of labour and prodigal of life," for succouring whose individual wants the tenth part of an English coal-leaver's wages would be over ample, but yet who cannot live without food, who are men and entitled to human compassion—Christians and entitled to Christian sympathy. But their claims as men and Christians are not all they have to proffer to administration and to England. The distress to which they are about to be exposed will return upon the state at large in a way very little contemplated.

These sterile and remote regions have been endowed by Providence with treasures of their own, gained from the stormy deep by their hardy inhabitants. The fisheries in the distant Highlands and Isles, under the management of an enlightened Board, have at length accomplished what was long the warmest wish of British patriots, and have driven the Dutch out of rivalry

in this great branch of national industry. The northern fisheries furnish exports to our Colonies and to the Continent exceeding half a million of money annually, and give employment to a very great number of hardy seamen. The value of such a plentiful source of prosperity, whether considered as supplying our navy or affecting our manufactures, is sufficiently obvious. Now observe, Mr. Journalist, how these fisheries are at present conducted.

The branches of these obnoxious establishments the Scottish Banks, maintained at convenient and central points in the north of Scotland, furnish all the remote and numerous stations where the fisheries are carried on, with small notes and silver for payment of the actual fishers' labour, and in payment accept the bills of the fish-curers upon the consignees. This they do on the principal of a moderate profit, on which principle alone private industry, and enterprise, and capital, can be made conducive to the public good. The small notes thus circulated in the most distant parts of Scotland, return indeed in process of time to the Banks which issued them; but the course of their return is so slow and circuitous, that the interest accruing on them during their absence, amply reimburses the capitalist for the trouble and risk which attend the supply. But let any man who knows the country, or will otherwise endeavour to conceive its poverty and sterility, imagine if he can, the difficulties, expense, and hazard, at which gold must be forced to points where it would never have voluntarily circulated, and from whence, unless detained in some miser's hoard, (a practice which the currency in specie, and disuse of interest on deposits, is likely to receive,) it will return to London with the celerity of a carrier pigeon.

The manufacture of kelp, which is carried on to an immense extent through all the shores and Isles of the Highlands, supporting thousands of men with their families, who must otherwise emigrate or starve, and forming the principal revenue of many Highland proprietors, is exactly on the same footing with the fisheries, carried on by the same medium of circulation, and like them supplied by the Bankers with a circulating medium at a reasonable profit to themselves, and with the utmost advantage to the country and its productive resources.

Destroy the existing conduit, and let me again inquire, what forcing pump, what new-invented patent pressure, were it devised by Braham himself, is to compel specie into these inaccessible desert? The difficulty of conveying the supplies is augmented by the risk of carrying wealth unguarded through the regions of poverty. I know my countrymen are indifferent honest, as Hamlet says; yet I would not advise the Genius of the specie system, to travel through Scotland, moral as the country is, after the fashion of the fair pilgrim, "rich and rare," in Moore's beautiful melody, just by way of trying the honesty of the inhabitants. Take my word for it, the absence of temptation is no valueless guardian of virtue. If convoys of gold must be sent through lonely mountains, I venture to say, that smugglers will turn into robbers, and that our romance-writers need not turn back to ancient times for characters like John Gann, or Rob Roy Macgregor.

This I am sure of, that if the mere authority of a legislative enactment can force a sufficient quantity of gold into these parts, to carry on the fishery and kelp manufactures, it can do a great deal more in favour of the poor but hardy inhabitants. Why should our statesmen be so stunted in their bounty, if it depends merely on legislative enactment? Why not enact, that whereas the dress now worn by his Majesty's loving subjects of the Lewis, Uist, Harris, Edderachy, and Loch-Horrib, is scanty, thin, and indecorous, each inhabitant of these districts should in future wear a full-trimmed suit of black velvet; and, as his only representative of wealth has hitherto a crumpled dog's-eared piece of Scotch paper, that in future, he never presume to stir out of his cabin without having a golden sovereign? The making of a means of relieving the suffering in Spitalfields, and they could be enough forwarded by the establishment of a select chest of specie.

It is not amiss to observe, that the experiment on our circulation, which is now partly in Scotland—forced upon us by the consent of all who can render it necessary, with such deep ruin if it misfires, and with no prospect whatever of good, should it prove successful, can only be carried out at a very considerable expense to England. We must coin for the service of Scotland at least a million and a half of specie—sustain the loss of tear and wear—the chance of accident and plunder—of disappearance by pilfering and hoarding—and be at the expense of supplying this immense quantity of precious metals, not for the benefit, but for the probable ruin, of our devoted country. It is fairly forcing gold down our throats, as little to our advantage as when the precious metal was sent in a molten state down the gullet of King Cyrus.

No Argument has been alleged by the English statesmen for pressing this measure, but that of "uniformity;" by virtue of which principle, a little more extended, they may introduce the Irish Insurrection Law into England to-morrow, and alter the whole national law of Scotland the day after—an argument which I therefore think proves too much, and is in consequence no argument at all. In absence of avowed motives, and great darkness as to any imaginable cause, men's minds have entertained very strange and wild fancies, to account for the zeal with which this obnoxious measure is driven forward. Some, who would be thought to see farther into a mill-stone than others, pretend the real reason is to soothe the jealousy of the Bank of England, by preventing the possibility of Scots notes passing in England—Can it be conceived, that our dearest interests are to be tampered with for such an object as this?—It is very true, that in the adjacent countries of England, innkeepers for

(Continued in Supplement.)

(Continued from the last Page.)

courtesy, and drovers and other dealing at Scots fairs on account of convenience, readily accept of Scots notes in payment. But, that notes which nobody is obliged to accept, and which the English Banks refuse to change, can circulate to such an extent as to alarm the Bank of England!—why, sir, I will as soon believe, that during the old wars the city of London by its banners called out their trained bands & maces, because the Tories had bordered up a herd of cattle in Northumberland, as that the comparative excellence of circulation to be established in England is a ground against the reprobated paper of Scotland? In God's name, are they people with prefer paper to gold—Katharine Hamlet's misjudging mother, the literally golden meads of England, to listen on a Scottish report? But we must not swallow such a flattering compliment. The Bank of England, jealous of the partial circulation of a few Scottish notes in the north of England!!! Sir, it would be supposing the blessed sun jealous of a gas-light manufactory.

A few general observations on England's late conduct to us, and will release you.

A very considerably difference may be remarked within these twenty-five years in the conduct of the English towards such of the Scotch individuals as either visit the metropolis as mere birds of passage, or settle there as residents. Times are much changed since the days of Wilkes and Liberty, when the bare suspicion of having come from the north of the Tweed was a cause of hatred, contempt, and obloquy. The nature and liberality of the English seem now to have occasioned a re-action in their sentiments towards their neighbours, as if to atone for the natural prejudices of their fathers. It becomes every Scot to acknowledge explicitly and with gratitude, that whatever tenable claim has been made by his countrymen for more than twenty years back, whether in politics, arts, arms, professional distinction, or the paths of literature, it has been admitted by the English, not only freely, but almost with partiality. The requital of North Britain can be little more than good wishes and sincere kindness towards her southern sister, and hospitable welcome to such of her children as are led by curiosity to visit Scotland.

But though this most amicable feeling exists between the public of each nation, and such individuals of the other as may come into communication with them, and may God long continue it—yet, I must own, the conduct of England towards us as a kingdom, whose crown was first united to theirs by our giving them a King, and whose dearest national rights were surrendered to them by an incorporating Union, has not been such as we were entitled to expect.

There has arisen gradually, on the part of England, a desire of engrossing the exclusive management of Scottish affairs, evinced by a number of circumstances, trifling in themselves, but forming a curious chain of proof when assembled together; many of them intimate a purpose to abate us like old Lear of our train, accusations, too petty perhaps individually to afford subject of serious complaint, but which, while they tend to lower us in our own eyes, seem to lay the foundation for fresh usurpations, of which this mediated measure may be an example. Take one or two instances.

Till of late, there was always an Admiral on this station; but since the gallant Sir John Boscawen struck his flag, that mark of distinction seems to have been laid aside, probably for ever. Our army establishment is dwindled to a shadow, scarce worthy of being placed under the command of the distinguished officer who now holds it, although he only commands the forces, instead of being, as was universally the case till of late years, a Commander-in-Chief, with a Lieutenant-General, and two Major-Generals, under him. I need hardly say, that I would wish this abatement of our dignity, in some measure at least amended, not by the removal, but by the promotion of the gallant General.

It may be replied, that we are complimented in being thus left to ourselves—that we are a moral people, therefore do not require a military force to keep the peace—a loyal people, therefore do not need an armed force to put down tumults—that we have our own brave yeomanry, who, at no distant period, showed themselves capable of affording their country protection in the most admirable manner, anticipating mischief by their promptitude and preventing evil before it had come to a head. But have these yeomen, who twice in a few months abandoned their homes at a few hours' warning, marched many miles, and by their demoralising of readiness put an end to a very serious affair, and what might have been a very disastrous one—have they, I say, since that period, received the countenance due for their good will from the Government, and which should have been rendered alike in policy and justice? I am informed they have not. I am informed that they are, at least particular troops of them are, refused the small allowance made on the days when they are called out for exercise, and must either discharge the duty of training, always, sufficiently expensive and inconvenient, entirely at their own expense, as some of them have done for two years, or suffer their discipline to fall into decay. Can it be that our English brethren have taken a notion that soldiers are only curved broadswords, and that these are unhappy weapons in the hands of Scotsmen? I acquit them of such meanness. But they despise us a little too much.

Sir, Distress is the child of Distress, and Distress is the daughter of ill-timed Experiment. Should we again, as disorderly associations formed, and threats of open violence held out—should such a winter and spring as 1821 return, it may not, in the event of the measure with which Scotland is threatened being inflicted on us, be quite so easy, as at that period, to assemble on a given spot, within a day or two, twelve or fourteen hundred yeomen to support the handful of military left within Scotland. That general spirit of loyalty will, I am sure, be the same. But

when proprietors, tressed, commercial men lose at once the serving the public. consideration.

I mentioned in my former paper, the circumstance, of which I have now to complain. It is a complete state of tutelage, and complete state of tutelage.

capacities, mine, and our Revenue. I mentioned in my former paper, the circumstance, of which I have now to complain. It is a complete state of tutelage, and complete state of tutelage.

This, sir, is an unwise, nay, an unsafe proceeding. An old chain, long worn, forms a callosity on the limb which bears it, and is endured with whatever inconvenience, as a thing of custom. It is not so with restraints newly imposed. These fret—gall—garment—the iron enters first into the flesh, and then into the soul. I speak out what more prudent men would keep silent. I may lose friends by doing so; but he who is like Malachi Malagrowth, old and unfortunate, has not many to lose, and risks little in telling truths, when men of rising ambition and budding hopes would leave them to be discovered by the event.

But besides such matters of punctilio, Mr. Journalist, there has been in England a gradual and progressive system of assuming the management of affairs entirely and exclusively proper to Scotland, as if we were totally unworthy of having the management of our own concerns. All must centre in London. We could not have a Caledonian Canal, but the Commissioners must be Englishmen, and meet in London—a most useful canal they would have made of it, had not the lucky introduction of steam-boats *Deuce a machine*—come just in time to redeem them from having made the most expensive and most useless undertaking of the kind ever heard of since Noah floated his ark. We could not be intrusted with the charge of erecting our own kirk, (churches in the Highlands) or of making our roads and bridges in the same wild districts, but these labours must be conducted under the tender care of men who knew nothing of our country, its wants, and its capabilities but who, nevertheless, sitting in their office in London, were to decide, without appeal, upon the conduct of the roads in Lochaber! Good heaven, sir, to what are we fallen—or rather, what are we esteemed by the English?—Wretched drivellers, incapable of understanding our own affairs; or greedy peculators, unfit to be trusted? On what ground are we considered either as the one or the other?

But I may perhaps be answered, that these operations are carried on by grants of public money; and that, therefore, the English—undoubtedly the only disinterested and public-spirited and trust-worthy persons in the universe—must be empowered exclusively to look after its application.—Public money forsooth!!! I should like to know whose pocket it comes out of. Scotland, I have always heard, contributes four millions to the public revenue. I should like to know, before we are twined with grants of public money, how much of that income is dedicated to Scottish purposes—how much applied to the general uses of the empire—and if the balance should be found to a great amount on the side of Scotland, as I suspect it will, I should like still farther to know how the English are entitled to assume the direction and disposal of any pittance which may be permitted, out of the produce of our own birthright, to revert to the peculiar use of the nation from which it has been derived? If England was giving us alms, she would have a right to look after the administration of them, lest they should be misapplied or embezzled. If she is only consenting to afford us a small share of the revenue derived from our own kingdom, we have some little to think of, to be consulted in the management, nay, intrusted with it.

This assumption of uncalled-for guardianship accelerates the circulation a little, and inclines one to say to his countrymen,

Our blood has been too cold and temperate, Unapt to stir at such indignities—

You could not keep a decent servant in your family, sir, far more a partner, if you obviously treated either as a man in whom no confidence was to be reposed even in his own department. We shall in due time, I suppose, be put all under English control, deprived even of the few native dignitaries and office-holders we have left, accommodated with a set of English superintendants in every department. It will be upon the very reasoning of General before alluded to—

“What need you five-and-twenty, ten, or five, To follow in a house where twice as many Have a command to tend you?”

Patrick, will you play Regan, and echo,

“What need one?”

Take care, my good fellow; for you will scarce

little disappointed that no one appeared on the opposite side, excepting one gentleman, (“self pulling,” as Captain Crowe says, “against the whole ship’s crew;”) whose eloquence used no other argument than by recommending implicit deference to the wisdom of Ministers.

I am a pretty staunch Tory myself, but not up to this point of humility. I never have nor will bargain for an implicit surrender of my private judgement in a national question of this sort. I am but an unit, but of units the whole sum of society is composed. On the present question, had I been the born servant of Ministers, I would have used to them the words of Cornwall’s dependant, when he interferred to prevent his master from treading out Gloster’s eyes—

I have served you ever since I have been a child, But better service I have never done you, Than now to bid you hold.

Or in a yet more spirited passage in the same drama—

Be Kent in mannerly,

When Lear is mad.

To return to the business. By the unanimity of the Meeting, I lost an opportunity of making a very smart extempore speech, which I had sat up half the night for the purpose of composing. To ave so much eloquence die within me unuttered, excited feelings like those of Sancho, when, in the deserts of the Sierra Morena, his good things rotted in his gizzard. To console me, however, I found on my return to my lodgings in the Lawn-market, my own lucubrations blazing in the goodly form of two responsible pamphlets. I seized on them as if I had never seen them before, and recited the more animated passages aloud, striding up and down a room, in which, from its dimensions, striding is not very convenient. I ended with reading aloud the motto, which I designed in the pride of my heart to prefix to my immortal twine; when, side by side, under the same comely cover, they shall travel down to posterity as acron octavo;—

He set a bugle to his mouth,

And blew a blast sae shrill,

The trees in greenwood shook their heads,

Sae loud rang ilka hill.

But while I mentally claimed for myself the honour of alarming Scotland from Coldstream Bridge to the far Highlands, I was giving, by the noise I made, far greater alarm to my neighbour Christopher Chrysal, who keeps the small hardware and miscellaneous shop under the turnpike-stair. Now, sir, you must know that Chrysal deals occasionally in broken tea-spoons and stray sugar-tongs, dismantled lockets and necklaces, (which have passed with more or less formality from ladies to their waiting-maids,) seals, out of which valets have knocked the stones that the setting may be rendered available, and such other small gear,—nay, I once saw an old silver coffee-pot in his possession. On the score, therefore, of being connected with the precious metals by his calling, neighbour Chrysal has set himself for a patron and protector of Gold and Silver, and a stout contender for Bullion currency. With a half-crown in one hand, and a twenty-shilling note in the other, he will spout like a player over the two pictures in Hamlet, and it is great to hear him address them alternately—

“Tis the thing itself—O’ff, oh, ye lendings! But with all the contempt he expressed for the paper substitute, I have always seen that it steals quietly back to the solitude of his little pocket-book. Indeed, the barber says Mr. Chrysal has other reasons for wishing a change of currency, or a currency of change, in respect of his own acceptances not being in these sharp times quite so locomotive as usual—

They love the desk of the holder, sir, better than the counter of his great Neighbours in Bank Street. You understand me—but I hate scandal.

I had no sooner apologized to Mr. Chrysal for the disturbance I had occasioned, which I did with some shame of countenance, than I politely offered him a copy of my pamphlet. He thanked me, but added with a grin, (for you know no man is a prophet in his own common stair,) that he had nothing particular to wrap up at present; “But in troth, Mr. Malachi,” said he, “I looked over your pamphlet in the reading-room, and I must tell you as a friend, you have just made a fool of yourself, Mr. Malachi.” “A fool!” replied I; “when, how, and in what manner?” “Ye have set out sir,” replied he, “for Chrysal is a kind of orator, and speaks as scholarly and wisely as his neighbours,—with assuming the principle, which you should have proved.—You say that in consequence of restoring the healthful currency of the precious metals, instead of those ragged scraps of paper, Scotland will experience a want of the circulating medium, by which deprivation her industry will be cramped, her manufactures depressed, her fisheries destroyed and so forth. But you know nothing of the nature of the precious metals, and how should you?” “Why, not by dealing in old thimbles, broken buckles, and children’s whistles certainly, or stolen *sprecherie*,” said I; “but speak out, man, wherein do I evince ignorance of the nature of the precious metals—tell me that?” “Why, Mr. Malachi Malagrowth,” said my friend in wrath, “I pronounce ye ignorant of the most ordinary principles of Political Economy. In your unadvised trac

Prevent—resist it. Let it not be so.

Let children’s children call against you too.

Our Scottish nobles and gentlemen, I cannot better exhort to resist the proposal at every stage, by the most continued and unremitting opposition—to be discouraged by nothing—to hope to the last—to combat to the last—than by using once more the words of the patriotic Belhaven—

Man’s extremity is God’s opportunity. It is a present help in time of need; a deliverer, and that right early. Some unforeseen providence will fall out, that may cast the balance. Some Joseph will say, Why do you strive together when you are brethren? Some Judah or other will say, Let not our hand be upon him, he is our brother. Let us up then, and be doing, and let our noble patriots, behave themselves like men, and we know not how soon a blessing may come.”

I am, Mr. Journalist,

Yours,

MALACHI MALAGROWTH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

How can the rogues pretend to sense? Their pound is only twenty pence.

Redondo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEAR MR. JOURNALIST.—This third set of Mr. Baxter’s last words is rather a trial on your patience, considering how much Balaam (speaking technically) I have edged out of your valuable paper; how I have trodden on the toes of your Domestic Intelligence, and pushed up to the wall even your political Debates, until you have almost lost your honoured title of the EDINBURGH JOURNAL in that of MALACHI’S CHRONICLE.

I returned from the Meeting of Inhabitants on Friday last, sir, convoked for considering this question, with much feeling of gratification from what I saw and heard; but still a

There was such a boldness and a plausibility about the fellow, and such a confidence in the arguments which he expressed so fluently, that I felt a temporary confusion of ideas; I was obliged to throw myself into what has been for many generations, the considering position of the *Malagrowther* family: that is to say, flung myself back in our hereditary easy-chair, fixing my eyes on the roof, but keeping them at the same time, half shut; having my hands folded, and twirling my thumbs slowly around each other, a motion highly useful in unravelling and evolving the somewhat tangled threads of the ideas. Thus seated, in some such position of two hours I succeeded in clearing out

bility of the golden Pactolus flowing
 crore in an opposite direction to the
 element, which trots down from the
 ted *Rest and be Thankful*. If my
 would consult the clerk of the Water
 party, at his office in the Royal Exchange,
 would explain the matter at once. "Let
 have," says Mr. Chrystal, "a pipe of water
 to my house."—"Certainly, sir; it will cost
 you forty shillings yearly."—"The devil
 will? Why, surely the Lawmarket is lower
 than the Reservoir on the Castlehill? Is
 the nature of water to come to a level. What
 title have you to charge me money, when
 the element is only obeying the laws of Na-
 ture, and descending to its level?"—"Ver-
 true, sir," replies the clerk; "but then it is
 no law of Nature brought it to the reservoir,
 which was necessary to enable us to dispen-
 the supply over the city. On the contrary,
 was an exertion of Art in despite of Nature.
 It was forced hither by much labour and
 ingenuity. Lakes were formed, aqueducts
 constructed, rivers dammed up, pipes laid
 many miles. Without immense expense,
 water could never have been brought here,
 and without your paying a rateable charge,
 you cannot have the benefit of it." This
 exactly the case with the gold currency.
 must have a natural tendency to centre
 London, for the exchange is heavily against
 Scotland. We have the whole public income
 four millions a-year, to remain thither. In-
 pendent of that large and copious drain,
 have occasion to send to England the re-
 of non-resident proprietors, and a thousand
 other payments to make to London.

I have already said, that the Fisheries and Kelp shores, and improvements on the more bleak and distant districts, will probably be the first sufferers. And my neighbour replies with a sweeping argument, that enterprising men cannot support themselves by the

ple, who have been brought to the same
ty, resembling the dead, and the cold
earth. Left alone, the most anti-sep-
and inert of nature's productions; but who
according to the process of compost—invent-
by the late ingenious Lord Meadowbank, a
caput mortuum is intermixed with a small por-
tion of active manure, it heats, ferments, chas-
es its sluggish nature, and fertilizes the whole
country in the vicinity. No agriculturist
regards the expence of the proportion of manure
necessary to commence this vivifying operation,
and neither will any wise government regret
the outlay of sums employed in exciting
industry, improving the comforts, and ame-
liorating the condition of its inhabitants. In
the present case, Government has done this dis-
tinctly—The tree has taken root, the chil-
dren rising fast to youth and manhood—the es-
tablishments of fisheries are in full progress
triumphant success. The question is not, if
we are yet to continue your encouragement,
nor whether the public is to save some ex-
pense by withdrawing it. In these questions
there would be a direct and palpable moti-
ve that of a saving to the State, which so far
it went, would be a real, if not an adequate
motive, for breaking up these establishments.
But the question at issue turns on this
different point—whether, by a measure of
jealous to Scotland, and in which England
not challenge an interest remote or di-
stant you are to adopt an enactment so likely
to create the ruin of these establishments,
that they have already attained prosperi-
ty. The wish of many of the wisest English
tristates has been accomplished—the barren
desolate shores are compensated in that
debt by the riches of the sea—foreigners
driven from engrossing as formerly their wealth
and selling to Britain herself, at advantage

produce of her own coasts. Thriving villages are found where there were scarcely to be seen the most wretched hovels; a population lazy and indolent, because they had no motive for exertion, have become, on finding the employment, and tasting the fruits of industry, an enterprising and hardy race of seamen, well qualified to enrich their country in peace—to defend her in time of war. All this is gained. Shall all be lost again, to render the system of currency uniform betwixt England and Scotland? all sacrificed to what I can call little more than a political conundrum? In my opinion, the Dutchmen might as well cut the dikes, and let the sea in upon the land their industry has gained from it. In the case of Holland, she would at least save the money expended in maintaining her ramparts. In our case, the state gains nothing and loses everything.

Lastly, I would say a word in behalf of the people of Scotland, merely as human beings, and entitled to consideration as such. I will suppose this alteration is recommended by some expected advantages of great importance, but the nature of which are prudently concealed. I will suppose, what is not easily understood, that in some unintelligible manner, England is to gain with addition what Scotland is condemned to lose. (The process, by the way, seems to resemble that recommended by Moliere's quack, who prescribes the putting out of one eye, that the other may see farther and more acutely.) I will suppose that our statesmen, by enforcing this measure, condemn to emigration, or transportation—the punishment she inflicts on felons—the inhabitants of distant and desert tracks, on the mainland and in the Hebrides, to save her from some expense, and because she thinks a country so different from her own fertile valleys, cannot be fit for human habitation. In that case, I would say, Consider, first, the character of the population you are about to consign thus summarily to the effects which must follow the destroying their present means of livelihood. My countrymen have their faults, and I am well aware of them. But this I will say, that there is more vice, more crime—nay, more want and misery, more degrading pauperism and irredeemable wretchedness, in the parish of Saint Giles's alone, than in the whole Highlands and pastoral districts of Scotland, or perhaps in all Scotland together. Poor as the inhabitants are, the wants of the Highlanders are limited to their circumstances; and they have enjoyments which make amends, in their own way of reckoning, for deprivations which they do not greatly feel. Their land is to them a land of many recollections. I will not dwell on that subject, lest I be thought fantastic, in harping on a tune so obsolete. But every heart must feel some sympathy when I say, they love their country, rude as it is, because it holds the churches where their fathers worshipped, and the churchyards where their bones are laid.

This is not all—mountainous countries inspire peculiarly strong attachments into the natives, showing perhaps, if we argue up to the Final Great Cause, that while it was the pleasure of God that men should exist in all parts of the world, which His pleasure called into being, the Benevolence of the Common Father annexed circumstances of consolation which should compensate the mountaineers for want of the fertility and fine climate enjoyed by the inhabitants of the plain. Some philosophers, looking to secondary causes, have referred the sense of this local attachment amongst mountaineers to the influence of the sublime though desolate scenery around them, as stamping the idea of a peculiar country more deeply on their bosoms. The chief cause seems to me to be, that such tribes rarely change their dwellings, and therefore become more wedded to their native districts than are the inhabitants of those where the population is frequently fluctuating. The land is not only their home, it pertained to a long list of fathers before them; and the coldest philosopher will regard what is called a family estate with greater attachment than he applies to a recent purchase.

But independent of this, the inhabitants of the wilder districts in Scotland have actually some enjoyments, both moral and physical, which compensate for the want of better subsistence and more comfortable lodging. In a word, they have more liberty than the inhabitants of the richer soil. Englishmen will start at this as a paradox; but it is very true notwithstanding, that if one great privilege of liberty be the power of going where a man pleases, the Scots peasant enjoys it much more than the English. The pleasure of viewing "fair Nature's face," and of a great many primitive enjoyments, for which bolting bacon and guzzling beer are but indifferent substitutes, are more within the power of the poor man in Scotland than in the sister country. A Scottish gentleman, in the wilder districts, is seldom severe in excluding his poor neighbours from his grounds; and I have known many that have voluntarily thrown them open to all quiet and decent persons who wish to enjoy them. The game of such liberal proprietors, their plantations, their fences, and all that is apt to suffer from intruders, have, I have observed, been better protected than where severer measures of general seclusion were adopted. *Haud in expertus loquor.*

But in many districts, the part of the soil which, with the utmost stretch of appropri-

tion, the first-born of Egypt can set apart for his own exclusive use, bears a small proportion indeed to the uncultivated wastes. The step of the mountaineer on his wild heath, solitary mountain, and beside his far-spread lake, is more free that which is confined to a dusty turnpike, and warned from casual deviation by advertisements which menace the summary vindication of the proprietor's monopoly of his extensive park, by spring-guns or man-traps, or the more protracted, yet scarce less formidable denunciation, of what is usually, and scarce unjustly spelled, "persecution according to law." Above all, the peasant lives and dies as his fathers did, in the cot where he was born, without ever experiencing the horrors of a work-house. This may compensate for the want of much beef, beer, and pudding, in those to whom habit has not made this diet indispensable.

It is to be hoped that experimental legislation will pause, ere consigning a race which is contented with its situation to banishment, because they only offer at present their hardy virtues and industry to the stock of national prosperity, instead of communicating largely to national wealth. Even considered as absolute paupers, they have some right to such slight support as may be necessary to aid them in maintaining themselves by their own industry. If the poor elsewhere could be maintained without the degrading sense that they were receiving eleemosynary aid, it would be the better for themselves and their country.

I do therefore hope that the present contented and rapidly improving condition of so many fellow-creatures, will be considered as something in the scale, when a measure shall be finally weighed, which, in the opinion of all connected with the north of Scotland, threatens to deprive them of the means of livelihood.

On other national topics I have already said enough. Those who look only at states and ledgers, hold such feelings as arise upon points of national honour, as valueless as a cypher without a numeral prefixed. Right or wrong, however, they still have an effect on the people of Scotland, as all can bear witness who was here when his Majesty honoured the capital of his ancestors with his own presence. We would not plead these too high neither, or cling tenaciously by antiquated pretensions, which may obstruct the general welfare of the empire but we deprecate that sort of change which is made for the mere sake of innovation. A proud nation cannot endure such experiments when they touch honour—a poor one cannot brook them when attended with heavy loss. We are all aware that many changes must of necessity be—the political atmosphere is heavy and gloomy with the symptoms of them.

"And coming events cast their shadows before." These changes will be wrought in their time but we trust they will not be forced forward suddenly, or until the public mind is prepared for, or the circumstances of the country require them.

Seasonable improvements are like the timely and regular showers, which, falling softly and silently upon the earth when fittest to be received, awaken its powers of fertility. Hasty innovation is like the headlong hurricane, which may indeed be ultimately followed by beneficial consequences, but is in its commencement and immediate progress, attended by terror, tumult, and distress.

This is indeed a period when change of every kind is boldly urged and ingeniously supported, nay, finds support in its very singularity; as the wildest doctrines of enthusiasm have been often pleaded with most eloquence, and adopted with most zeal. One philosopher will convert the whole country into work-houses, just as Commodore Trunton would have arranged each parish on the system of a ban-of-war. Another class has turned the system of Ethics out of doors, and disported on the exterior of the scull, the passions of which we used to look for the source within. One set of fanatics join to dethrone the Deity, another to set up Prince Hohenlohe. The supporters of all find preachers, hearers, and zealots, and would find martyrs if persecuted. We are at such a speculative period obliged to be cautious in adopting measures which are supported only by speculative argument.

I have read, I think in Lucian, of two architects who contended before the people at Athens which should be intrusted with the task of erecting a temple. The first made a luminous oration, showing that he was, in theory at least, master of his art, and spoke with such glibness in the hard terms of architecture, that the assembly could scarce be prevailed on to listen to his opponent; an old man of unpretending appearance. But when he obtained audience, he said in a few words, "All that this young man can talk of, I have done." The decision was unanimously in favour of Experience against Theory. This resembles exactly the question now tried before us.

Here stands Theory, a scroll in her hand, full of deep and mysterious combinations of figures, the least failure in any one of which may alter the result entirely, and which you must take on trust, for who is capable to go through and check them? There lies before you a system successful for upwards of a century. The one system allures you with promises, the other appeals to the miracles she has already wrought in your behalf. The one shows you provinces, the wealth of which has been tripled under her management—the other

problem, which has never been practically solved. Here you have a pamphlet—there a fishing town—here the long-continued prosperity of a whole nation—and there the opinion of a professor of Economics, that she ought not by true principles to have prospered at all. In short, good countrymen, if you are determined, like Esop's dog, to snap at the shadow and lose the substance, you had never such a gratuitous opportunity of exchanging food and wealth for moonshine.

Adieu, sir, this is the last letter you will receive from,
Yours, &c.
MALACHI MALAGROWTHER.

PASTORAL ADDRESS.
Of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, to the Clergy and Laity of their communion throughout Ireland.

REV. BROTHERS, BELOVED CHILDREN.—With a trembling sense of the obligations which the nature of our office imposes on us, we have come together, after the example of our predecessors, to deliberate in common on the awful interests with which we are charged. We have taken into consideration various subjects which are intimately connected with the welfare of religion; and whilst we have sought with jealousy to guard the sacred deposit "committed to our trust by the Holy Ghost," (2 Tim. i. 14.) we have also esteemed it a duty to be "ready to satisfy every one that asketh us a reason of that hope which is in us," (1 Pet. iii. 15.) that you, "dearly beloved, our day and our crown," (may) stand fast in the Lord," (Phil. iv. 1.) and "that he who is on the contrary part may be afraid, having no evil to say of us."—Tit. ii. 8.

We know, dearly beloved, the filial duty with which you are solicitous to hear the voice of those who "watch, as being to render an account of your souls."—Heb. xiii. 17. We hasten therefore to make known to you our unanimous decisions on such matters as are of common concern, that you, on your part, may "fulfil our joy; that being of one accord, you stand fast in one spirit, with one mind labouring together for the faith of the Gospel."—Phil. ii. 2, and i. 27.

1st Resolution.—Having considered attentively a plan of national education which has been submitted to us—Resolved, that the admission of Protestants and Roman Catholics into the same schools, for the purpose of literary instruction, may, under existing circumstances, be allowed, provided sufficient care be taken to protect the religion of the Roman Catholic children, and to furnish them with adequate means of religious instruction.

2d Resolution.—That in order to secure sufficient protection to the religion of Roman Catholic children under such a system of education, we deem it necessary that the master of each school in which the majority of the pupils profess the Roman Catholic faith, be a Roman Catholic; and that in schools in which the Roman Catholic children form only a minority, a permanent Roman Catholic assistant be employed; and that such master and assistant be appointed upon the recommendation, or with the express approval, of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese in which they are to be employed; and further, that they, or either of them, be removed upon the representation of such Bishop. The same rule to be observed for the appointment or dismissal of mistresses and assistants in female schools.

3d Resolution.—That we consider it improper, that masters and mistresses intended for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic youth, should be trained or educated by or under the control of persons professing a different faith; and that we conceive it most desirable, that a male and female model school shall be established in each province in Ireland, to be supported at the public expense, for the purpose of qualifying such masters and mistresses for the important duties which they shall be appointed to discharge.

4th Resolution.—That in conformity with the principle of protecting the religion of Roman Catholic children, the books intended for their particular instruction in religion, shall be selected or approved by the Roman Catholic Prelates; and that no book or tract for common instruction in literature, shall be introduced into any school in which Roman Catholic children are educated, which book or tract may be objected to on religious grounds by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese in which such school is established.

5th Resolution.—That a transfer of the property in several schools which now exist, or may hereafter exist in Ireland, may be utterly impracticable from the nature of the tenure by which they are, or shall hereafter be held; and from the number of persons having a legal interest in them, as well as from a variety of other causes; and that in our opinion, any regulation which should require such transfer to be made, as a necessary condition for receiving Parliamentary support, would operate to the exclusion of many useful schools from all participation in the public bounty.

6th Resolution.—That, appointed as we have been by divine providence to watch over and preserve the deposit of Catholic Faith in Ireland; and responsible as we are to God for the souls of our flocks, we will, in our respective dioceses, withhold our concurrence and support from any system of education which will not fully accord with the principles expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

7th Resolution.—Having taken into consideration the project of a provision to be made by law for the support of the Prelates and Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland—Resolved, that no such legal provision for our support, and that of our Clergy, will be acceded to by us, until the Catholics of Ireland shall have been emancipated. And that at no period can we accept any such legal provision, unless our acceptance of it be found by us consistent with the independence of our Church and the integrity of its discipline as well as with the cordial union and affectionate attachment which has hitherto subsisted between the Catholic Clergy and the faithful people from whose generous contributions we and our predecessors have, for centuries, derived our support.

8th Resolution.—Having learned with sorrow that, notwithstanding the repeated expositions already given of our faith, some grievous misconceptions regarding certain points of Catholic doctrine are still unhappily found to exist in the minds of many of our fellow-subjects—Resolved, that we deem it expedient to remove the possibility of future misconception on those heads, by the following fall and authentic declaration.

DECLARATION
Of the Bishops and Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.

At a time when the spirit of calm inquiry is abroad, and men seem anxious to resign their prejudices through which they viewed the doctrines of others, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland avail themselves with pleasure of this dispassionate tone of the public mind, to exhibit a simple and correct view of those tenets, that are most frequently misrepresented. If it please the Almighty that the Catholics of Ireland should be doomed to continue in the humbled and degraded condition in which they are now placed, they will submit with resignation to the divine will. The Prelates, however, conceive it a duty which they owe to themselves, as well as to their Protestant fellow-subjects, whose good opinion they value, to endeavour once more to remove the false imputations that have been frequently cast upon the faith and discipline of that Church which is intrusted to their care, that all may be enabled to know with accuracy the genuine principles of those men who are prescribed by law from any participation in the honours, dignities, and emoluments of the State.

I.—Established for promoting the happiness of mankind, to which order is essential, the Catholic religion, far from interfering with the constituted authorities of any State, is reconcilable with every regular form which human governments may assume.—Republics as well as monarchies have thriven where it has been professed, and, under its protecting influence, any combination of those forms may be secure.

II.—The Catholics in Ireland of mature years, are permitted to read authentic and approved translations of the Holy Scriptures with explanatory notes; and are exhorted to use them in the spirit of piety, humanity and obedience. The Clergy of the Catholic Church are bound to the daily recital of a canonical office, which comprises, in the course of a year, almost the entire of the sacred volume; and her pastors are required, on Sundays and on festivals, to expound to the faithful, in the vernacular tongue, the epistle or gospel of the day, or some other portion of the divine law.

III.—Catholics believe that the power of working miracles has not been withdrawn from the Church of God. The belief, however, of any particular miracle not recorded in the revealed word of God, is not required as a term of Catholic communion, though there are many so strongly recommended to our belief, that they cannot without temerity be rejected.

IV.—Roman Catholics revere the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, and piously invoke their intercession. Far, however, from honouring them with divine worship, they believe such worship is due to God alone, and that it cannot be paid to any creature without involving the guilt of idolatry.

V.—Catholics respect the images of Christ and of his Saints, without believing that they are endowed with any intrinsic efficacy. The honour which is paid to these memorials is referred to those whom they represent; and should the faithful, through ignorance, or any other cause, ascribe to them any divine virtue, the Bishops are bound to correct the abuse, and rectify their misapprehension.

VI.—The Catholic Church, in common with all Christians, receives, and respects, the entire of the ten commandments, as they are found in Exodus and Deuteronomy. The discordance between Catholics and Protestants on this subject arises from the different manner in which these divine precepts have been arranged.

VII.—Catholics hold, that in order to attain salvation, it is necessary to belong to the true Church, and that heresy or a wilful and obstinate opposition to revealed truth, as taught in the Church of Christ, excludes from the kingdom of God. They are not, however, obliged to believe, that all those are wilfully and obstinately attached to error, who, having imbibed it from their parents, seek the truth with a cautious solicitude, disposed to embrace it when sufficiently proposed to them; but leaving such persons to the righteous judgment of a merciful God, they feel themselves bound to discharge towards them, as well as towards all mankind, the duties of charity, and of social life.

VIII.—As Catholics in the Eucharist adore Jesus Christ alone, whom they believe to be truly, really, and substantially present, they conceive they cannot be consistently reproached with idolatry by any Christian who admits the divinity of the Son of God.

IX.—No actual sin can be forgiven at the will of any Pope, or any Priest, or any person whatsoever, without a sincere sorrow for having offended God, and a firm resolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone for past transgressions. Any person who receives absolution without these necessary conditions, far from obtaining the remission of his sins, incurs the additional guilt of violating a sacrament.

X.—Catholics believe that the precept of sacramental confession flows from the power of forgiving and retaining sins, which Christ left to his Church.

As the obligation of confession, on the one hand, would be nugatory without the correlative duty of secrecy on the other, they believe that no power on earth can supersede the divine obligation of that seal which binds the confessor not to violate the secrets of auricular confession. Any revelation of sins disclosed in the tribunal of penance, would defeat the salutary ends for which it was instituted, and would deprive the ministers of religion of the many opportunities which the practice of auricular confession affords, of reclaiming deluded persons from mischievous projects and causing reparation to be made for injuries done to persons, property, or character.

XI.—The Catholics of Ireland not only do not believe, but they declare upon oath that

they detest as unchristian and impious, the belief "that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever for and under the pretence of their being heretics;" and also the principle "that no faith is to be kept with heretics." They further declare, on oath, their belief, that "no act in itself unjust, immoral, or wicked, can ever be justified or excused by or under the pretence or colour that it was done either for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power whatsoever;" "that it is not an article of the Catholic faith, neither are they thereby required to believe that the Pope is infallible;" and that they do not hold themselves "bound to obey any order in its own nature immoral, though the Pope or any ecclesiastical power should issue or direct such an order; but, on the contrary, that it would be sinful in them to pay any respect or obedience thereto."

XII.—The Catholics of Ireland swear, that they "will be faithful, and bear TRUE ALLEGIANCE, to our most gracious sovereign lord KING GEORGE THE FOURTH; that they will maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of their power, the succession to the Crown in his Majesty's family, against any person or persons whatsoever; utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance to any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of these realms;" that they "renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any authority of the See of Rome, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed and murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever;" and that they "do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, HATH, OR OUGHT TO HAVE, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly within this realm." They further solemnly "in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that they make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of their oath without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome or any person whatever, and without thinking that they are, or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any persons or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

After this full, explicit, and sworn declaration, we are utterly at a loss to conceive on what possible ground we could be justly charged with bearing towards our MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN ONLY A DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

XIII.—The Catholics of Ireland, far from claiming any right, title, or interest, which their ancestors may have had therein, declare upon oath, "that they will defend to the utmost of their power, the settlement and arrangement of property in this country, as established by the laws now in being." They also "disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure, any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment for the purpose of substituting a Catholic Establishment in its stead. And further, they swear that they will not exercise any privilege to which they are or may be entitled, to disturb and weaken the Protestant Religion and Protestant Government."

XIV.—Whilst we have, in the foregoing declaration, endeavoured to state, in the simplicity of truth, the principles of our Church as are generally understood or misrepresents to our subjects, to the great detriment of their welfare, and of Christian unity, we have disclaimed a new theory of principles which have been introduced, we also avail ourselves of this opportunity, to express our readiness, at all times, when required by the competent authorities, to furnish information upon any subject connected with the doctrine and discipline of our Church; and to deprecate the imputation of our faith and principles judged of by the words of them by persons either acquainted with, or but imperfectly acquainted with the nature of our Church Government, laws, usages, and discipline.

The Declaration is to be subscribed, and publish, as well the erroneous opinions and our principles may be at length received, as that you, dearly beloved, be made strong in that faith which you have inherited as "the children of saints, who look for that life which God will give to those that never changed their faith from him."—Tob ii. 18.

Reverend Brothers, beloved Children, "Grace, mercy, and peace," be to you, "from God the Father, and from Christ Jesus our Lord."—I Tim. i. 2.

Dublin, 25th Jan. 1826.

Patrick Curtis, D. D.	Daniel Murry, D. D.
Conor Kelly, D. D.	Robert Luffan, D. D.
Farrell O'Reilly, D. D.	J. O'Shaughnessy, D. D.
Peter M'Loughlin, D. D.	Thomas Costello, D. D.
James Magauran, D. D.	Kieran Marum, D. D.
George T. Plunkett, D. D.	Peter Waldron, D. D.
James Keating, D. D.	John Murphy, D. D.
Charles Tuohy, D. D.	James Doyle, D. D.
Edward Kiernan, D. D.	P. M'Nicholas, D. D.
Patrick Kelly, D. D.	P. M'Gettigan, D. D.
Cornelius Egan, D. D.	Edmund French, D. D.
William Crotty, D. D.	Thomas Coen, D. D.
Patrick Maguire, D. D.	Robert Logan, D. D.
Patrick M'Mahon, D. D.	Patrick Burke, D. D.
John M'Hale, D. D.	John Ryan, D. D.